

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 28. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JULY 10, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

AUCTION.

Will be offered for sale, on Saturday the 15th
inst. at auction, the following property,
which from its near situation to the New
Market-House, on Water street, it is pre-
sumable will be worth the attention of
those wishing to own property in that val-
uable quarter of the town.—Viz.

Four Lots of Ground,

Being one half of that corner lot, fronting on
Mulberry street, between High and Water
streets.

LOT No. 1—is 30 feet front, running back 66
feet to Mr. Robert Barr's lot,
with a comfortable log building
thereon, calculated for the accom-
modation of a small family.

LOTS No. 2 & 3—are of the same size, with a
good log building, situated par-
tially on each, which will also be
offered for sale.

LOT No. 4—is the corner lot on Mulberry and
High streets, 27 feet on the first
and 66 feet on the latter.

Terms of sale—6, 12 & 18 months, negotia-
ble paper, with approved endorsers—the titles
made when the last payment is discharged.—
And immediately thereafter will be sold the
large Brick Building, lately occupied as a
spinning house, by William Todd, on High
street. The lot is 43 feet front, and 100 feet
back—the house is 43 by 24 1-2 feet, two sto-
ries high, and excellent cellar. Also a lot of
ground adjoining, of 23 feet front, extending
back the same distance. Terms—six, twelve
and eighteen months credit. Bond and secu-
rity will be required for the first payment, and
the title to the property retained, until the
whole is paid.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the af-
ternoon, on the premises.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, the 22d day of July, at ten
o'clock, on the premises, will be exposed to
public sale for cash, to the highest bidder, a
TRACT OF LAND, on the head waters of
Cane run, containing about one hundred and
five acres, well improved, with a good dwell-
ing house of brick, and other suitable out-
houses—it being the farm lately owned and
occupied by Asa Wilkins—sold under a Decree
of Trust, from said Wilkins, to satisfy a claim of
John W. Hunt, of \$1930, that was due on the
22nd June, 1815.

THOMAS JANUARY, Trustee,
July 3, 1815 27-3c

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.
Matthew K. Withers, complt.
against
Withers and John Edwards, defts.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his attor-
ney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant John Edwards is not an inhabi-
tant of this commonwealth, it is therefore ordered—
that unless said defendant do appear here on or be-
fore the first day of our next August term, and en-
ter an appearance herein, and answer the complain-
ant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed a-
gainst him. And it is further ordered that a copy
of this order be inserted in some authorized paper
of this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy, Attest,
THOS. RODLEY, C. F. C. C.

Last Notice.

I intend starting to Philadelphia on the 1st day of
July—those indebted to me, will be pleased to call
and close their accounts, or pay off their notes due
to me, before that period; further indulgence can-
not be given without much inconvenience. Those
who fail to comply with this request, must expect
their accounts or notes to be placed in the hands of
some collector for the purpose of settlement.

E. WARFIELD.

The highest price in Cash, is given at my store
for merchantable HEMP. E. W.
26-4 June 25.

NOTICE.

Application will be made by the subscribers to
the county court of Nicholas at their August term,
for leave to lay off a town on our lands in Nicholas
county, and on the waters of Somerset, in said coun-
ty, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases
made and provided.

ROBERT BERRY,
JOHN LOCHBRIDGE,
WILLM LOCHBRIDGE

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by bond, note or
book account will please to call and settle
the same by the twentieth of July, as I mean to
go to Philadelphia at that time; those that
will not avail themselves of this notice may
expect to find their accounts in the hands of
proper officers for collection.

WM. ROSS.
Lexington, June 13th, 1815. 25-6

Taken up by Adam Keiser two mules from Lex-
ington, Limestone road, one Sorrel Stallion colt, 3
or 4 years old, unbroke, fourteen and an half hands
high, some white spots on each side of his belly, star
in his forehead, long mane and tail—appraised at
fifteen dollars by Robert Lytle and Stephen M.
Russell, this 4th day of April, 1815.

25-3p OLIVER KEENE.

Taken up by Philip Jones, at Mrs. Ryman's
mills on Iron Grey Filley, 3 years old, right hind
leg white, left hind foot white, 13 1-2 hands high—
appraised to \$50, before me, this 24th of January,
1815 26-8p JOSEPH ROBB, J. P.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG
RETURN their sincere thanks to their
friends and the public in general for the
liberal support received since they commenced
at their established stand, on Main street,
Lexington—where they continue to manufac-
ture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the
newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which
they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-1f

NOTICE.

I caution the public against taking my two
notes for one hundred and fifty dollars each,
payable to Messrs. Inston and Garner, at the
Lexington Branch Bank, on the 10th of Janu-
ary next, as I have not received the considera-
tion for which said notes were passed.

JOHN COLEMAN.
Lexington Brewery.
Lexington, July 1, 1815—27 3c.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers are now opening a Superb as-
sortment of Fashionable Dry Goods from England
since Peace, consisting of Jackson Stripes, Neu-
tral Prints, Ladies dress Trimmings, Crapes,
undress'd and dress'd Cambrics, Muslins, Patent
Steam Loom, water dressed and Long Cloth Shir-
tings, Gentlemen's cravats, Cotton Hose &c. &c.—
We flatter ourselves that it will be the interest of
those wishing to purchase to give us a call, as those
articles are laid in for Cash only & selected by
B. Boswell who has resided at Philadelphia since
the ratification of peace, for the express purpose of
purchasing the most fashionable and cheap goods in
market, and will continue to forward them on as
purchased.

MORRISON BOSWELLS & SUTTON
Lexington, June 29th, 1815. 27-6c.

A Liberal Reward

Will be given to any person who may have
found a Saddle and Bridle lost near the Circus
on Saturday evening the 1st July: The Saddle
was about half worn and had a silver head and
candle, the pad lined with Blue Bath Coating,
the Bridle Hitt plated and had been broken and
formed S any person that will leave them
either at Dr. Cochranes shop or Mr. Ross's,
shall receive a liberal reward 27.

Jessamine County, Sct.

Taken up by Robert Boatman, in said county
near Christian's mills, on Hickman's creek, a dark
brown horse, about 14 1-2 hands high, five years old,
bull face, white hairs on the near side near the flank,
branded with S, on the near shoulder, shod before,
appraised to 18 dollars—given under my hand the
17th day of April, 1815. JOHN PERRY.

NEW CHURCH.

The committee appointed to superintend the
erection of the church in Market street, pro-
vided for the ministration of the rev. James
M'Chord, have at length the pleasure of announc-
ing to the public, the near completion of their
task. The house will be opened for public
worship, on Sunday the 30th inst.

While issuing the present intimation, the
committee cannot withhold from the numerous
and solicitous friends of this little establish-
ment their earnest congratulations on the suc-
cess which has at length crowned the general
wish, amid the darkness and difficulties of the
times. Ten months have, indeed, elapsed,
since the undertaking was to have been
completed; nor is it at this moment in the
power of the committee to state, that the
whole of the plan committed to their over-
sight, has been put in execution. To com-
municate to the exterior of the building, an
appearance comporting with the elegance and
symmetry of its interior arrangements, and to
prepare the gallery for the reception of audi-
tors, will require an additional expendi-
ture of several hundred dollars. But on this
additional expenditure, the committee do not
think of entering, tell they shall have witness-
ed the fulfillment of their present just and mod-
erate expectations in relation to the object
now respectfully announced. All that is ne-
cessary to the neatness and convenience of the
low and principal part of the edifice will be
accomplished before the day already mention-
ed; nor do they anticipate any cause to shrink
from the decisions of the taste or science,
which, two or three weeks hence, may honor
them with the inspection of this portion of
their work.

To enable them to meet the numerous and
pressing demands, to which they have been
subjected during the progress of the undertak-
ing, the appeal of the committee must be
made to the liberate and piety of Lexington,
and its vicinity. The accustomed munifi-
cence of very many of their fellow citizens, &
the solicitude that has been unceasingly ex-
pressed for the arrival of the moment now at
hand, equally serve to strengthen their con-
viction that the appeal will not be in vain. It
has hitherto been adverted to by casual visi-
tors, as a ground of just reproach to western
towns, that their ecclesiastical establishments
have not been placed on that respectable and
inviting footing, which should at once enlist
the finest and best feelings of the community,
and levy the tribute of esteem from strangers.
It depends in some measure upon the friends
of this establishment to say how soon that re-
proach shall be wiped away. If it is left with
them, as KENTUCKIANS, to decide how far en-
couragement is due to an undertaking which,
on the single ground of lofty and legitimate
state,—predilection may advance no feeble
claim.

With a view to ascertain as speedily as pos-
sible, how far their anticipations of public sup-
port will be realized, they have appointed
MONDAY, the 31st inst. for the sale of the
Pews. The business of the day will be open-
ed by an appropriate address from the Rev. J.
M'Chord; to be preceded by such an expo-
sition of the terms and principles of the sale, from
one member of the committee, as the circum-
stances of the case may require. It may how-
ever be proper to remark in general, that the
Pews will be disposed of to the highest bid-
der; and that negotiable notes, without endor-
sers, will be required, payable at sixty, one hun-
dred and twenty, and one hundred and eighty
days after date.

JOHN TILFORD,
JOHN M'KINLEY,
T. H. PINDELL,
ALEX. PARKER,
DAVID CASTLEMAN,
J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

July 3, 1815—27

Jessamine County To wit,
Taken up by Thomas Wade in said county
near Goggins ferry on the Kentucky river, a
brown Mare about four feet nine inches high,
4 or 5 years old large saddle spot on her back,
small star in her forehead, has a small spot on
her near buttock shod before appraised to 40
dollars before me the 28th day of April, 1815.
A copy, 26f John Perry.

Bills of Lading

For Sale.



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major
General Jackson, and the troops under his
command, for the gallantry and good con-
duct in the defence of N. Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the thanks of Con-
gress be, and they are hereby given to Major
General Jackson, and through him to the offi-
cers and soldiers of the regular army, of the
militia and of the volunteers under his com-
mand, the greater proportion of which troops
consisted of militia and volunteers, suddenly
collected together, for their uniform gallantry
and good conduct conspicuously displayed a-
gainst the enemy, from the time of his landing
before New Orleans until his final expulsion
therefrom; and particularly for the valor,
skill and good conduct on the eighth of Janu-
ary last, in repulsing with great slaughter,
a numerous British army, of chosen veteran
troops, when attempting by a bold and daring
attack to carry by storm the works hastily
thrown up for the protection of New Orleans;
and thereby obtaining a most signal victory
over the enemy, with a disparity of loss on his
part, unexampled in military annals.

Resolved, That the President of the United
States be requested to cause to be struck a
gold medal with devices emblematical of this
splendid achievement, and presented to Major
General Jackson, as a testimony of the high
sense entertained by Congress of his judicious
and distinguished conduct on that memorable
occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United
States be requested to cause the foregoing
resolutions to be communicated to Major Gen-
eral Jackson, in such terms as he may deem best
calculated to give effect to the objects there-
of.

February 27, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Daniel Perine.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the register and
receiver of public monies for the district of
Cincinnati shall permit Daniel Perine of the
Indiana territory to enter and become the pur-
chaser at private sale of the south east quarter
of section numbered twenty-five, of township
number six, in range numbered west, in the
Cincinnati district; if, on due enquiry, the
said register and receiver shall be satisfied
that the said quarter section does not contain
any salt spring or springs valuable for the
purpose of making salt. And the said Daniel Pe-
rine shall be entitled to a grant for the afore-
said quarter section on completing the pay-
ments therefor, on the terms and conditions
provided for the sale of public land sold at
private sale.

February 24, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Requiring the Secretary of the Senate and the
Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the
Congress of the United States, to give secu-
rity for the faithful application and disburse-
ment of the contingent funds of the Senate
and House of Representatives

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty
of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the
House of Representatives, respectively, within
ten days after the passage of this act, to give
bond to the United States, with one or more
securities, to be approved by the Comptroller
of the Treasury; each bond in the penal sum
of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for
the faithful application and disbursement of
such contingent funds of the respective Houses,
as shall come into his hands, which bonds
shall be deposited in the Comptroller's office.
And it shall be the duty of each and every Sec-
retary of the Senate and Clerk of the House
of Representatives, who may hereafter be cho-
sen, to give bond as aforesaid, within thirty
days after he enters upon the discharge of the
duties of his said office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from
and after the passage of this act, it shall be
the duty of the Secretary of the Senate and of
Clerk of the House of Representatives, to de-
posit all money belonging to the United States,
which may come into their hands, in one of
the Banks of the District of Columbia; and all
debts payable by the Secretary or Clerk, on
account of the Senate or House of Representa-
tives, shall be paid by a draft in favor of each
creditor on the Bank, where the money of gov-
ernment may be deposited.

February 23, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

A resolution directing the manner of providing
stationary and procuring the printing for the
Senate and House of Representatives.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the
Senate and the Clerk of the House of Repre-
sentatives be directed, immediately after the
adjournment of the present and each succeed-
ing Congress to advertise three weeks succes-
sively, in two newspapers printed in the
District of Columbia, for proposals for sup-
plying the Senate and House of Representatives,
during the succeeding Congress, with the ne-
cessary stationary and printing: which adver-
tisement shall describe the kind of stationary
and printing required; and that the propos-
als to be made be accompanied with sufficient
security for their performance. And it shall
be the duty of the Secretary and Clerk afore-
said in the month of April thereafter, to notifi-
the lowest bidder or bidders (whose securi-
ties are deemed sufficient) of the acceptance
of his or their proposals: Provided, That this
resolution shall not be so construed as to pre-

vent the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid from
contracting for separate parts of the supplies
of stationary and printing required to be fur-
nished.

March 3, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Robinson and others.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the proper account-
ing officers of the war department be, and they
are hereby directed to audit and settle the
claims of William Robinson, William White,
Samuel Mosely, Edward Giddons, John Brown,
Moses Brown, John Gordon, Joseph Baker,
Robert Ballowe, and Moses Gordon, on ac-
count of damages done to their property, by a
detachment of troops of the United States, un-
der an order from the war department, which
claims are hereby ordered to be settled upon
such terms, and in such manner as, may em-
brace the justice of their case.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
amount thereof, when settled and ascertained,
shall be paid to the said claimants severally,
or their lawful agents, out of any money in the
treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon
such claimants releasing to the United States
all claims which they may have against the
government, or any of its officers, in conse-
quence of the damage aforesaid.

January 23, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Fixing the military peace establishment of the
United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the military peace
establishment of the United States shall con-
sist of such proportions of artillery, infantry,
and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole,
10,000 men, as the President of the U. States
shall judge proper, and that the corps of en-
gineers, as at present established, be retained.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
corps of artillery shall have the same organi-
zation as is prescribed by the act passed the
12th day of April, 1808; and that each regi-
ment of infantry and riflemen shall consist of
one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major,
one adjutant, one quartermaster, one paymas-
ter, one surgeon, and two surgeon's mates, one
sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant,
two principal musicians, and ten companies;
each company to consist of one captain, one
first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, four
sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and
68 privates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there
shall be two major generals, and four briga-
dier generals; the major generals to be en-
titled to two ads de camp, and the brigadier
generals to one and de camp each, to be taken
from the subalterns of the line; four brigade
inspectors, and two brigade quartermasters,
and such number of hospital surgeons and sur-
geon's mates, as the service may require, not
exceeding 5 surgeons and 15 mates, with one
steward and one wardmaster to each hospital.
The brigade inspectors appointed under this
act shall be taken from the line; and the bri-
gade quartermasters, and paymasters from the
subalterns of the line.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
compensation, subsistence, and clothing of the
officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers,
musicians, artificers, and privates, composing
the military peace establishment, shall be the
same as are prescribed by the act entitled, "An
act fixing the military peace establishment of
the United States," passed 16th March 1802,
and the act entitled "An act to raise for a li-
mited time, an additional military force,"
passed the 12th April, 1808; and that the ma-
jor generals shall be entitled to the same
compensation as is provided by an act entitled
"An act to raise an additional military force,"
passed 11th January, 1812.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the
President of the United States cause to be ar-
ranged, the officers, non-commissioned offi-
cers, musicians and privates, of the several
corps of troops now in the service of the Uni-
ted States, in such manner as to form and com-
plete out of the same corps authorised by this
act, and cause the supernumerary officers, non-
commissioned officers, musicians and privates
to be discharged from the service of the Uni-
ted States, from and after the first day of May
next, or as soon as circumstances may justify
the measure.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That to
each commissioned officer, who shall be de-
ranged by virtue of this act, there shall be al-
lowed and paid in addition to the pay and e-
moluments to which they will be entitled by
law at the time of his discharge, three months
pay.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the
several corps authorised by this act, shall be
subject to the rules and articles of war, be re-
cruited in the same manner, and with the same
limitations; and that officers, non-commission-
ed officers, musicians, and privates, shall be
entitled to the same provisions for wounds and
disabilities, the same provisions for widows
and children, and the same benefits and allow-
ances in every respect, not inconsistent with
the provisions of this act, as are authorised by
the act of 16th March, 1802, entitled "An act
fixing the military peace establishment of the
United States," and the act of the 12th April,
1808, entitled "An act to raise, for a limited
time, an additional military force," and that
the bounty to the recruit, and compensation to
the recruiting officer, shall be the same as
are allowed by the aforesaid act of 12th April,
1808.

March 3, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TALLEYRAND AND CARNOT.

Plutarch, in his Lives, has presented us with
many beautiful parallels between the great
men of Rome and Greece. If his delicate pen-
cil was now in existence, how elegantly might
it be employed in drawing a contrast between
two illustrious men of the present age, both
living in the same country, both figuring on
the theatre of Europe!

When the French revolution burst upon the
world, it found Talleyrand Perigord in the
service of the Church—he was the Bishop of
Autun. Having sagacity enough to discover
which way the winds blow and the tempests

beat, he was determined at once to part with
grace from a dignity which he saw was depart-
ing from him. All the legitimate titles of
France were shaking to their centre, and he
deemed it most prudent, to escape before they
were in ruins. In the celebrated controversy,
which agitated Europe, between the privileged
orders, and the representatives of the
French people in the third estate, Talleyrand
deserted his brethren, and was the first to lay
down the privileges of his priesthood at the
feet of his country.

In all the great storms, which succeeded
the commencement of the tempest; he had the
same sagacity to perceive, the same dexterity
in eluding their force, or rising upon the top
of the tide. Let the wheel of revolution turn
as it will, he was almost sure to rise upper-
most. All things to all men, he was the idol
of almost all parties, the victim of none. His
was the merit of directing all revolutions which
events had made inevitable.

How different was the conduct of the great
Carnot! When the revolution burst upon
France in all its splendor, Carnot conceived the
project of placing the liberties of his country
on an imperishable basis. A Republican at
heart, he sighed to make others so; he sighed
to see France one great republic. He was
disappointed. Stung to madness by the perse-
cution of the neighboring Princes, who wished
to strangle the infant liberties of a republic
in the cradle; unprepared by her previous
subjection for a state of freedom; unable to
imitate the example of America, who had only
to break her chrysalis shell, and spread her
wings and soar into the skies; France was
denuded in blood and buffed in her hopes;
faction rose upon faction, until the warm vi-
sions of Carnot began to fade away.

At length the celebrated Bonaparte became
Lord of the Ascendant. Ever attentive to the
indications of the weathercock, Talleyrand be-
came his friend and the slave of his ambition.
He pushed him on, from one step, to another,
until the Imperial Diadem had sparkled on his
brow.

But Carnot was still the firm and inflexible
republican. He voted against the consul for
life; he opposed the assumption of the Imper-
ial Dignity. And while Talleyrand was en-
joying the confidence of his master and the
dignities of the State, Carnot retired from a
scene which he did not relish, and a form of
government which he had opposed. Bonaparte,
to his credit be it spoken, respected his
courage, and "suffered him to live in unmo-
lested retirement."

Mark them further! When the allies entered
France, and the star of Bonaparte began to
descend, Talleyrand again consulted the weath-
er, and pursued the way of prudence. He
was one of the first to desert the fortunes of
the Emperor, and to mount the cockade of the
Bourbons. What did Carnot?—When he saw
France invaded by the foot of foreigners; and
those Bourbons whose conduct had provoked
the Revolution, about to be restored with their
unbecomings, Carnot came forward to serve
his country. He did not turn his back upon
the setting to salute the rising sun. He for-
got himself, he forgot his own interests in
those of his country.—If France was unfit to
exist as a Republic, if that darling vision of
his was forever to be blasted, still he was un-
willing to behold her destinies directed by a
Bourbon, imposed by the hand of a foreigner.
He came forward and offered his services to
Bonaparte. He was entrusted with the de-
fence of Antwerp; his achievements in that
service are known to the world. Carnot is one
of the greatest Engineers as well as States-
men in Europe.

For once, however, Talleyrand has been left
out in the cast of fortunes—Bonaparte is re-
stored, and Talleyrand is in the service of an
exiled master at Vienna. If Bonaparte re-
mains firm upon the throne, he will never con-
fide in the capricious minister. His recur-
rences to those ancient titles, which he was
once first to relinquish; his recurrence to the
miserable cant of legitimate princes, is suf-
ficient to shut him out forever. Bonaparte
will not forget, that in a note of prince Talley-
rand addressed to Prince Metternich on the
19th Dec last, he congratulated France on be-
ing "delivered from that opressive yoke of which
she was less the instrument than the victim hap-
py on having recovered her legitimate prince,
and with them, that repose which she had reason
to fear forever lost."

Carnot, on the contrary, is the first man in
Bonaparte's council of state—but all his state
papers yet breathe as much of the generous re-
volutionary principles as it is possible, per-
haps, for a Frenchman to indulge in—he still de-
lights to speak of the rights of the people, the
origin of all legitimate power, as founded on
the will of the nation, the responsibility of
kings to their subjects. Even now he would
sigh for a republic, if he did not sigh, to see
France unfit for it.

Whether Talleyrand is the weather-wise po-
litician which he has always proved himself to
be, or whether Carnot is again to behold the
Bonapartes supplanted by the Bourbons, a few
short weeks must decide. If the Bourbons
are restored, Talleyrand may still ride on the
top of the wave; if the star of Bonaparte pros-
pers, he will live and die an exile in a foreign
land.

FROM EUROPE.

[Translated for the Democratic Press.]

THE ALLIED POWERS

ASSEMBLED IN CONGRESS AT VIENNA,
TO THE
FRENCH PEOPLE

18th March, 1815.

A Corsican, the disgrace of usurpers
and the scourge of nations, has seated
himself a second time on the throne of
St. Louis. Already hordes of perjured
men have acknowledged him for their
master, and have sold to him a nation
whose courage and fidelity they had
enchained.—Frenchmen! we know your
love for the king; from the inmost rec-
cesses of our palaces (du fond de nos pa-
lais) we have heard your vows and your
alarms; do not let yourselves be dis-
couraged, the traitors shall soon be pun-
ished. The thunderbolts of vengeance
are roaring on all sides; all Europe has
risen and is marching to avenge the
Cause of kings. Our warriors, in again

appearing in your country. have no other object than "war against Bonaparte and his perfidious army; peace with France and the Bourbons."

The allied powers shall enter France as friends, with their muskets slung over their shoulders, (*Varmez bandouliere*;) they shall not wage war against that kingdom, but against a single man, who by violating all treaties has put himself out of the pale of the laws of all nations. Therefore they declare:

1. That they will halt as soon as Bonaparte shall have been delivered up into their hands.

2. That in case Bonaparte shall not be delivered up to them, if any officers who have taken an oath of fidelity to the king shall be found with arms in their hands taken up for the service of Bonaparte, they shall be instantly shot.

3. That in every town, the citizens of which shall have taken part in the resistance to the allied armies, a part of the inhabitants shall be put to the sword.

Signed by

Austria, Sweden
Great Britain, Sardinia,
Russia, Switzerland,
Prussia, Holland,
Bavaria, Denmark,
The Rhenish Confederacy, Spain, and Portugal.

The following extract from a proclamation of the allies is given in the *Aristocrat*, a Paris paper of May the 1st.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMBINED ALLIES

"It is very imprudent to suspect that we leave Bonaparte to act in all his pretensions. Frenchmen, we repeat it, our arms are not turned against you; we only wish to bring down to the ground the man who has never ceased to violate, the most sacred and the most legitimate rights: we will maintain with all our forces the treaty of peace which we have signed with Louis XVIII; we will replace him upon the throne; we will never acknowledge any government than that which ought to exist under his dynasty; we swear it in the presence of the universe."

"Those unmeaning intrigues (*ardres menes*) which we read in the Gazettes of France, do not impose upon us; we know the minds of good Frenchmen; we know their love for the descendants of Henry IVth, their legitimate princes; we cannot then suppose that Bonaparte has influence enough to collect two millions of Frenchmen under his flag; at all events, Frenchmen, be persuaded, that it will be easy for us to oppose a double number, if there should be need of it."

"Recall to mind our first proclamation; we to the Frenchmen taken with arms in their hands and the cities which shall shew themselves rebellious! Frenchmen, our assembled cohorts, march under the banners of your king, his cockade and white flag."

Declaration of the 15th April.

Louis, by the Grace of God &c &c

At the moment of our return to the midst of our people, we believe that we owe to them, in the face of Europe, a solemn declaration of our sentiments and of the intentions of our Allies.

When heaven and the nation recalled us to the throne, we made to God and to France the promise, sweet to our heart to forget injuries and to labor without ceasing for the happiness of our subjects.

The sons of St. Louis have never committed treason against heaven or against their country. Already our people had found again, by our cares, abundance and repose within, and the esteem of all nations without. Already the throne, shaken by so many shocks, was beginning to be established again, when treason forced us to quit our capital and to seek refuge in the confines of our states. In the mean time Europe, faithful to her treaties, would not recognize, as king of France any one but us. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers were desirous to march to assure the repose of the world and to deliver our fair country a second time.

In this state of things, a man, whose artifice and falsehood form at this day his whole power, seeks to lead astray the mind of the nation by fallacious promises, to raise it up against its legitimate King, and to draw it down into the abyss as it were, for the purpose of accomplishing his frightful prophecy of 1814 "if I fall, they shall learn how much the fall of a great man costs."

In the midst of the alarms which the present dangers of France have produced in our heart, the crown, which we have never regarded but as the means of doing good, would have lost all its charm in our eyes, and we would have resumed with pride the route for our exile (where twenty years of our life were employed in efforts for the happiness of Frenchmen) if the country was not menaced, in the future with all the calamities to which our return had put a period, and if we were not, as it respects the nations, the guarantee of France.

The sovereigns who give us, this day, so great a mark of their affection; cannot be any more abused by the Cabinet of Bonaparte, whose machinations is so well known to them, and animated by the love and interests which they bear to their people, they march without hesitation to the glorious goal, where heaven has suspended the general peace and happiness

of nations. Well convinced, in spite of all the artifices of a vain policy that the French nation has not rendered itself an accomplice to the attempts of the army, and that the small number of deluded Frenchmen will not delay to acknowledge their error, they regard France as their ally. There, where they find faithful Frenchmen, the fields will be respected, the laborers protected, the poor succoured, reserving to themselves to make the right of war weigh only upon those provinces which, at their approach, shall not have returned to their duty. This resolution, dictated by prudence, would afflict us sensibly, if our people were less known to us; but whatever may be the fear, with which they have endeavored to inspire you as to our intentions, since the allies only make the war against the rebels, our people have nothing to doubt, and we have to cherish the thought that their lives to us, will not be altered either by an absence of so short a duration, nor by the calumnies of libellers, nor by the promises of a chief of a party, too well convinced of his feebleness, not to care those whom he burns to destroy.

At our return to our capital, which we regard as very near, our first care will be to recompense the virtuous citizens, who are devoted to the good cause, and to endeavor to make even the appearance of those abuses which may have alienated and rendered them from us to disappear.

Louis at our royal Palace at Ghent the 15th April, 1815.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

(Signed) The Duke De FELTRE

AN ORATION

Delivered on the FOURTH OF JULY, at Mr. Wells's Spring (at the request of the different volunteer corps of Lexington)—by JOHN DICKLEY Esq.

Fellow Citizens—

The honor which has been conferred on me of addressing so respectable a portion of my countrymen on this anniversary of our independence, is sensibly felt; I will therefore endeavor, however feeble the effort, to perform the task assigned.

This day, thirty-nine years since, our ancestors, the immortal patriots of the revolution, asserted the independence of the United States of America, which they established in defiance of British power and of British tyranny. Without a regularly constituted government, with out the usual means of warfare, and but few in numbers, did they triumph over the legions of Britain—and with their best blood, purchased all of liberty, which we, their descendants, enjoy. For these reasons, this day has been set apart, by the unanimous sentiment of the people, as the political sabbath of America. We meet here to-day, to celebrate the era of our national existence, and the deeds of the sages, and the feats of the warriors, to whose wisdom and invincible bravery, we owe the inestimable boon. And thus by honoring the acts of our fathers, we call forth those feelings of patriotism and of valor which stimulated them, and which will perpetuate the inheritance they transmitted to us. When, therefore, the 4th day of July, 1776, shall be forgotten, little of American liberty will remain. It will be an epocha, when the science which now illuminates and adorns our country, will have yielded to the barbarism of the savage—when brutal force, united to brut stupidity, will be the empire of political right—and the fiery faggot in the other, will pronounce the law of toleration. But let us not indulge in the anticipation of an event which may never occur; but enjoy the present moment which abounds with so much of interest.

The independence of the United States did more to enlighten the human mind and to promote the great cause of humanity, than all the changes and revolutions of power which have agitated and convulsed the world for centuries. Under the mild and salutary form of government which pervades every class of society, free scope is given to the faculties of man in a country inferior to none on the habitable globe—free and unrestrained operation is given to the energies and resources of the mind in pursuit of improvement, which contributes to please the taste and satisfy the wants of the people who inhabit this young and growing empire—and an example is afforded to the oppressed of all nations, by which they may learn how to obtain and to preserve the blessings of liberty. Accordingly we have witnessed in our country, under the auspices of free institutions, that man is entirely different from what many had supposed him to be. He is capable of exercising every privilege essential to his happiness, which does not interfere with the rights and privileges of others. He is capable of adding a rigor and an enterprising activity to his character, which create out of a wilderness in a few short years a powerful and a respectable empire—of giving an impulse to science and to the arts which advances the youngest country of the world, above the oldest and most civilized nations. This asylum of liberty is the chosen spot of genius, and so long as it remains free as it now is, will continue to be her tutelary guardian. When then it is our fortune to enjoy so much of good, and the rest of the world so much of evil—can we forget those who bequeathed it? No—the most splendid and lasting works of art may decay and moulder into ruin—but the names and deeds of the American revolutionists, will still live. Immortal men!—wherever there dwells a friend to patriotism and virtue—in whatever clime and in whatever age—your illustrious achievement will exist in grateful recollection—and those whose glory it will be to reform the abuses of the old systems, will point to your example and advance to the task with an unshaken confidence and irresistible order! The greatest ornaments to civilization of which the present age can boast, have their origin in your labors. Behold the condition of Europe, and compare it with our happy situation! There, even in the short intervals of peace, which shed over them a momentary repose, they drag out a wretched existence—enveloped in all the horrors of slavery and superstition, and in all the misery of poverty. Here, we enjoy all the blessings of which our natures are susceptible; and if in support of these, we are driven to war, it is a sacrifice made by common consent to maintain and perpetuate them. In such a struggle, the freeman's arm is doubly nerve, while his heart beats forth the gentle influence of humanity over the vanquished foe—which excites at once their astonishment and admiration. It rests with the people and statesmen of America, to watch over with unceasing vigilance, the rights and interests they are so fortunate in possessing; and they will remain

unimpaired by the assaults of foreign enemies, or the violence of domestic factions, to the latest ages. And here, permit me to observe, in the language of a statesman of our own country, that "a suspicion, detestable as it is in private life, is the loveliest trait of political character." That apathy in a republic which would submit to the measures of these in authority without investigation, leads directly to the subversion of liberty. And this false confidence in public men has, perhaps contributed more than any other trait in the human character, to limit the circle of free governments. Nations have ever attached too much respect to authority—and thus they have remained in almost perpetual slavery. For it is the natural disposition of those who govern, to encroach upon the rights of the governed.

The good citizen while he submits to the decrees of the constituted authorities of the country, never hesitates to scrutinize them with boldness and with firmness; that errors, whether of the head or of the heart, may be detected and corrected. It is by the observance of these rules only, that liberty can be maintained. The best and wisest men are liable to err, and the worst are too often seen under the most specious pretexts. Then let us regard as holy, the liberty of the press. In a country so extensive as ours, public men and measures cannot be effectually reached through any other medium. By this means, the people of Maine and of Louisiana, of Michigan and of Georgia, can also at the same moment exchange their different sentiments—learn from one another their views of national policy—and by this mutual interchange of opinion, adopt that course which will conduce most to its support. The popularity and influence of an individual which might be dangerous within the local sphere of its operation, is rendered harmless to the nation so long as the right to investigate his conduct and opinions exists in its present purity. Faction which by its combinations and intrigues, might stifle the sentiments or corrupt the principles of the people, is exposed by this potent engine, and the storm with which it menaces the country, falls with furious destruction upon its own head. Through the medium of the press, the arts and sciences are improved and enlarged, and the whole concerns of the human family receive aid, for which we may search in vain elsewhere. But fetter it—make it the instrument of the government to subvert its own views—and like the meek religion of Jesus, in the hands of knaves, it becomes prostituted to the most detestable purposes.

To give that intelligence and direction to the public sentiment, which is requisite under institutions like ours, the press, united to a sound method of education, is our surest reliance. But on the vital subject of education, much remains to be done. We have too much of the European system about us. We forget that the principle of our government is at war with that of almost all other governments; that modes of thinking and of acting which are essential to the preservation of others, would annihilate ours. Under the influence of these errors, British books are introduced into our schools which abound in British maxims alike destructive to the moral and political principles of the American youth. Thus it is, that this singular phenomenon presents itself at this day in the United States: that writers on morals and on politics, who are considered most correct by the enlightened men of our country—writers who have been the most efficient assertors of public liberty, have to yield their places in our school libraries to those who were in vogue more than a century ago, whose doctrines have long since exploded. From this system of education, it cannot be believed and ought not to be expected that the interests of the country—the cause of republicanism, will receive the assistance they require. But if our ancestors had the intelligence and firmness to throw off the shackles of arbitrary government, does it not reflect upon us that we have enough of neither to abandon the corruptions of the schools?—This reflection is just and severe; let us cease to deserve it.

The policy that ought to be pursued, in the development of our internal resources, as connected with our exterior relations, involves questions of the first magnitude. On no occasion, in my humble conception, with more propriety than the present, could they be adverted to. This day, which reminds us of the causes that led to our independence, it would seem should have some influence in exhibiting the means of placing it upon a permanent basis. It is acknowledged by all politicians, that our safety depends upon union. Then let us strive to make the union as perfect as practicable. Let us unite by all the ties that can be brought into operation, the various interests of this extensive community. Let us, by the intervention of roads and of canals, connect distant points of the country, which feel at present that they have different interests—Thus would we introduce individuals of the same family, who are at present strangers, and who require only reciprocal intercourse to bind them together by the indissoluble cords of interest and affection. These are the true principles on which the union of these states depend—it would be folly to expect it on any others. Every effort of genius, which conduces either to the security or wealth of the country, should be cherished by the people and the government. Such men as the celebrated Forster, who has just "past from among us," are not only an ornament and bulwark to their country, but they may justly be ranked among the benefactors of mankind. The invention of the steam frigate, which has recently undergone a successful experiment, encourages the strongest expectation that this potent engine of national defence will have all the efficacy which the most sanguine of its friends anticipated. If so, a new mean of naval defence will be at our command, which will ensure the safety of our extensive seaboard. Other nations can adopt the important discovery, and the horror heretofore produced by the floating walls of England will be dissipated, and the freedom of the seas once more rescued from the tyranny of her overwhelming power on the ocean.

We should in every practicable way, cultivate our internal resources—as well for national as for individual comfort and convenience; that our dependence on foreign countries may diminish, as we increase in enterprise and industry. Domestic manufactures should claim our first attention. Until we manufacture for ourselves—until we can dispense with the swarm of British "Callico Embassadors" who are to be found in such numbers in our seaport towns, foreign influence will still continue to be felt and to corrupt the community. Of this we have had sufficient warning in the war which has just closed. The independence and the rights of the nation were jeopardized by the formidable fleets and armies of the enemy, which imperiously demanded that all our strength should be put forth. But how was this call of patriotism and of duty answered by that portion of the community who had been contaminated by their dependence on British commerce and their consequent attachment to British principles?

Instead of supporting the government of the country, they were found, if not upon the side of the enemy, at least partial to his views; vindicting his barbarous conduct, and summing up opposition to the measures of national defence. And it was reserved from that part of the community who were removed from the contaminating influence of foreign prejudices to preserve that, which we are this celebrating. What an instructive lesson is this to American statesmen! It teaches, that to preserve the liberty and sovereignty of the country, we must confide in our own resources—that although for a moment we may acquire wealth by foreign commerce, that even that wealth is thus rendered insecure and our national existence endangered. But that a great continent such as America, should be dependent upon an island, small as Britain, never could have been designed by the God of Nature; and if we submit to it, we are unworthy the protection of that beneficent being. Shall we then, the inhabitants of this vast continent, abounding in means sufficient to satisfy the wants of a world, continue our dependence upon foreigners, for the very clothes we wear? The cent-per-cent politician will reply that we should, because we obtain them cheaper. But if the government would lend their aid to the manufacturer for a few years, by high duties on foreign goods, could not the manufactures of America be established on such a basis as would defy rivalry? It is believed they could. But suppose we could not vend the article as cheap as the British manufacturer, and that by relying on ourselves for a supply the consumer should lose a few dollars annually?—Would not this be better, far better, than to cherish British partialities that have been engendered, and which will continue to embroil us in wars so long as they have existence? Yes—it would be cheaper, if we calculate the expenses of wars—it would be nothing when we estimate the value of independence.

England, who lives upon monopoly only, who cannot exist without it, under her present system of things, views with jealousy and alarm the rising prosperity of the United States. We must ever guard against her with the caution that we would guard against the midnight assassin, or the highway robber. This is strong language, but it is just. Look at her conduct to the ignorant inhabitants of India—the oppressed and generous people of Ireland, and to the colonists of this country. Behold the long catalogue of wars she has stimulated upon the continent of Europe, to gratify her ambition. What treasure did she not expend, and what noble deeds did she not commit, on a recent occasion, to reduce us, fellow-citizens, to "unconditional submission"? But, thank Heaven, and the efforts of our fellow-citizens, we triumphed. The land and sea warriors of America, were an over-match for those of England—and the independence of our country a second time achieved, has been defended in the same spirit which achieved it. That it can and will be maintained under the smiles of Providence, no American bosom can doubt. Our Brown and our Jackson—our Porter and our Perry, with the bright constellation of persons who precede and follow them on the list of fame, still live. The glorious feats of our late struggle, is deeply impressed on the minds of the present generation, and will live in history—and should the British again attempt the subversion of our liberties, after the experience that we now possess, she will find a powerful and determined enemy in the republicans of America. The soldiers that have fought upon the Niagara and at New-Orleans, and those that met her upon the plains of Rains and of the Miami, will again "measure their strength" with her. Among the latter of whom I feel much satisfaction in observing a round me, a respectable portion of the present audience. It were you, soldiers of Rains and Miami, who left the comforts of home, and presented the proud spectacle to the world of republican freemen undergoing fatigue, starvation and disaster, without a murmur—and by the blood of our friends and relatives, that was shed, our country has a pledge of our lives and our fortunes, to maintain the cause for which it flowed—the glorious results of which we this day celebrate.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington—July 1st 1815 which, if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Persons enquiring for Letters in this list, will please to say they are advertised.

Allen Kitty
Allen Elizabeth
Anderson Thomas
Anderson Andrew
Armstrong Ruth
Armstrong James
Adams James
Ashby Benjamin
Arian John
Bowman William
Barbee Robert E
Barbee Eliza
Barbee Rosanna
Brooke Benjamin
Broom Nancy
Brookie William 2
Bradford William
Brickhouse William
Bird Thomas
Bumbarger Michael
Bowlin William
Bird Col.
Bailey Eliza
Boone Squire
Ball James
Boyd Luther
Ball John
Ball John H
Booth Wm
Padger S L
Boggs Robert
Burbridge Thomas
Brown George
Brunegar Linwell M
Bowers Joseph
Bywater Hanksen
Barkley Thos S
Balenger Richard
Coyle C
Crookshank Andw
Cosby Overton
Campbell Charles
Carr Joseph
Clarke Ray
Cotton William
Clamens Wm & G
Chinn Solomon
Clarke Phinies
Crambough Jno
Richbold Robert
Cavin Charles
Calvert Polly
Curry John
Cordingley Wm
Clarke Joseph
Clark Robert
Coffman David
Combs James
Collins Knowles
Chapman Elijah
Carnoch William
Cummins Alexander
Cannell John H
Cissna Wm
Dunn Major
Dougherty Wm
Dickey Martha
Duncan Samuel
Dick Archd.
Dickerson Samuel
Denhurst George
Dorman Charles
Ducker Enoch
Abernathy Blackstone
Allison Hugh
Anness Elizabeth
Anness William
Atkin Lucy
Abell Jesse
Alexander James H
Arwin John 2
Bell Robert
Bowen Parker
Belu Jacob
Brown James
Burkes Thomas
Boyd Nancy
Bennington Job
Brite Albertus
Brickhouse William
Beau John
Bemer John
Banner Mary
Banner Judea
Boyen Ambrose
Bell Eunice
Beck David
Buchanan Josh
Boyce William
Buckner Elizabeth
Burbridge Henry
Berry Benjamin
Baker Ann
B. R. P.
Brown Morgan
R. R. Barr 3
Bourne Sarah
Butler Thompson
Bell James
Bradley Leonard
Bowes Joseph
Cassell Abraham
Cowan James
Cumins James
Combs Robert
Calvert Christopher
Coher Samuel
Calvin J
Cummins Wm
Curry Wm
Comly Ruthy
Chamber Rolan
Chapman Jno A
Cheary John
Calloway Jacob
Cox Thomas
Carling Hugh
Cusack Michael 2
Coleman James 2
Cranmer William
Carothers W & Co
Creath Jacob
Campbell Alexr
Clay Green
Crooks Ramsey
Chapman William
Cobbs David 4
Duckeminer Jno
Dale Geo E
Davis Mrs
Davenport S T
Dunlap John
Drake Nathan
Dougherty James
Duncan Wm
Donahoe Major
Ely Wm
Elliot Temple
Edwards Rebecca
Ealmer Martha
Featherstone Jeremiah
Flournoy Mathew
Falconer Thomas
Farrell Isaac
Fisher David
Fisher M
Fisher William 3
Fry George
Gist Resin
Gill Erasmus
Graves Thomas
Grinstead Polly
Grant Jesse
Grinstead Robt
Grant Margaret
Graham Jno P
Grisman Wm
Gerrett Wm
Gist Thos Col
Gorman Archd
Hopkins Gen
Hull John
Henry John
Herron Sarah
Hamilton Geo
Hunt Seth 3
Hartin Philip 2
Holmes Robert 2
Hull Jacob
Hamilton Jesse
Henderson James
Hamlet S. an
Hord Lucy
Haden W D
Harris Richmond
Hampton Charles
Hunt Major
Hall Robert
Hart Barton & Hart
Hunt Elenor
Houker Alexr
J. do John 2
Ives Eliza
Johnson James
Jackson John
Izard Nicholas
Jenks Daniel
Jenkins Wm
Kennel Kitchen
Kenkaide Wm
Kidd Pamela
Logan William
Long Nicholas
Lane John
Lawrence John
Laffery George
Lowman John
Long Edmund
Lewis Thos G
Lewis A K
Later James
Munroe George
Mimms Gideon
Mungrove Cutth
Montgomery E
Mead Henry
Miller Robert 2
Moore Francis 2
Morton Eljah
Merriam Daniel
Morgan Nathan
Mesak Job
Moore William
Marshall Robert
Megowan & Co 4
Miller James
Macguire James
Morton J B
Montgomery James
Mattison Henry
Marshall James
M'Mumy Prudence 2
M'Coy Joseph
M'Call Martha
M'Pheeters
M'Daniel Philip
M'Ilroy Thomas
M'Croskey James
M'Cannen Josh
M'Clanell
M'Ate George
M'Clough Henry
M'Calla Andrew
M'Isaac Isaac 2
M'Lenore Joel
M'Gormic Robert
Nell Wm 2
Nidlette Stephen
Oagden James
Oorn James
O'Neal Lewis
Puthuff John
Perez Madame
Parker Robert
Parker Samuel
Potts James
Patterson Samuel 2
Philson Thos 3
Parks John
Poindexter John
Price John
Pierce Jacob
Pagin Benjamin
Paget Wm
Rogers John
Rankins Adam
Rothman Benjamin 6
Rese Thomas
Rooker Jabez
Reiggles John
Russell Thos
Roman Isaac
Richardson H & Son
Richardson Jno C
Rogers Thomas
Ross Elenor
Rutherford Josh 2
Ryland Jno
Respass R C 2
Rich Sheldon 2
Rogers James 2
Store Wm
Scott Jerry
Shair John D
Starks John 4
Smith John M
Store Gardner
Smith Eliza
Sharp George
Store George
Studman Mr
Sharp Eliza
Sleight Henry
Scott Samuel
Smyth Robert
Stewart William
Spears James
Smith Hubbard
Elo Michael
Everett Peter
Easter John
Fish Robert
Fair James
Farra Aaron
Ferguson Asm
Figgins Charles
Franklin Henry
Fisher Samuel
Gatewood Hugh
Gregory Peter 2
Gosney Fielding 2
Goodenough Isaac
Graham Martin
Glover John
Gorman L T
Gain Chambers
Griffith Thos
Giltner Barney
Gillet Samuel
Hathworth L
Heronimus Saml
Henry John C
Howell Josh
Hamilton George
Henderson James
Harris Wm B
Heron Robert
Hall Zenos
Healy Hezekiah
Henderson Charles
Harter Philip
Hudson Reuben
Hawley Lewis
Hickey Thomas
Holmes Jno A
Howard Merida
Hilyear Laurence
Hubbell Wm D
Higgins Sarah
Harris John 5
Jonat John
Jeter Dorothy
Jenkins David
Jones Francis
Jones Henry
Inskeep Joseph
Kenny Mathew
Kelly Thomas
Lawrence Geo H
Lyle John
Long Elias
T Lewis's executors
Lancart Josh
Lewis William
Lindsey Josh
Link Jacob
Lowman John
Luckett Thos H
Magoffen Benah
Mayersback Mrs
Manning William
Morrell Catherine
Merreweather Horace
Mil er Maurice L
Moore John T
Marshall Wm
Moore Jno Wm
Monroe Lucy Jane
Myers Daniel
Melson John
Meeker Moses
Murdock Joseph
Mosby Benj
Manning John
Miller Isaac
Miller John
Morris Thomas L
Monseur Martil
M'Ilroy Anne
M'Coy Martin
M'Inosh Jane
M'Laine John 3
M'Laine Wm 3
M'Donald Alexr 2
M'Callie John
M'Clough Archd
M'Call John
M'Call James D
M'Knitt Samuel
M'Clanahan C
M'Cracken Martha
M'Dowell John
Neall Rodham
Owen Stephen
Oftel Barrick
Parker Robert
Palmer Jas W
Parker Samuel
Preston J M
Plamix Henry
Parker North
Pierson Allen
Pemberton Philip
Phillips Richard
Phillips Wm
Phillips Thomas
Pullen Mrs
Ross Elizabeth
Robert Peter I
Roe John
Redd Mary
Rodcliffe Patsy
G Russells executors
Richie Samuel
Richardson Isabella
Reynolds Thomas
Reid Francis J 2
Richardson Jas A
Rice David
Rutherford Josh
Rigby Mills
Rankins Harrison
Revelin Nat
Scott Thomas
Stout Jediah
Smith Martheus
Swekatt or Fry
Sharp David
Scott Wm
Stout Amos
Sieres Daniel
Sutrain James 2
Stapleton Wm
Smiley Jonathan
Smithson John
Stephens Thomas
Searcy John
Smith Isaac
Stump William
Stewart Wesley

Simson John
Smith Wm.
Scruggs Wm.
Smith George
Simpson Richd.
Spottswood Alexr.
Stewart Eliza 3

Thompson Alexr.
Turner Arent
Thompson Mary
Troutman Peter
Tudor John
Todd Charles S.
Teague James 2
Todd W. L.
Tomlinson Wm.
Thompson W. R.
Taylor James

Vardeman J. 2
Vale Wm.

Woodruff D. & Aron 2
Wilson Byard
Ward Lawrence
Watts George
Worley Caleb
Woodson Jesse
Ward James
Wood Wm.
Wilson James
Watt Henry
Wentworth Lucy
Wilson James
Warden James
Wallace James
Winters James
Ward Wm.
Williams J.
Wilson Nancy
Willott John

Young Leavin

Smith Dan D.
Scott John 2
Scott Samuel 2
Smith Mathew 4
Shirley Thomas
Spencer Wm.

Thorp Wm.
Twible J.
Tunstall Eliza
Tale John
Turner Joel
Tilford John
Tomlin Wm.
Turner Wm.
Tucker Wm.
Turner Isaac

Vawter Jesse
Van Vorhis Danl

Wallace Thos.
Wright Jho Roglar
Williamson Sarah
Wright Geo. Talcott
Woolfolk T. & E.
Williams John
Warden Walter
Wyatt Walter
Walker James
Williams B. Melancton
Weigart David
Whitney Geo.
Williams Fanny
Wallace John 2
Weakly Robt L. 2
Wiley Alexr. 2
Wilson Willis
Wainwright John 3

Young John.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 10.

We are authorized to state that Samuel Ayres Esq. will serve his fellow Citizens in the next General Assembly if they should think proper to elect him.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

which has been so aptly called the "political sabbath" of America, has not within our recollection, been neglected by the citizens of Lexington and the vicinity. At its late return it was again noticed in the usual manner. The day was ushered in by the pealing of bells, and the firing of cannon. Captain Fishels company of Horse, Captain Todds company of Light Infantry, Captain M'Calla's company of Light Artillery, and Capt. Ayres company of Riflemen, paraded at the public square in the morning, and accompanied by a number of citizens, marched to Mr. Maxwell's Spring, a spot adjacent to town, which has been long consecrated to that purpose. An Oration, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by John Bickley Esq., which met with, as it deserved, the approbation of the assemblage. John Bradford Esq. being appointed president, and Col. James Morrison Vice president, the following toasts were drunk after dinner, each one accompanied by discharge of Artillery and small arms.

1. THE DAY—now—henceforth—and forever.
2. The second declaration of Independence—the 18th of June 1812.
3. The president of the U. S.—Honoured by the hatred of every British Tory & Refugee, he has acquired, and deserves the confidence of his countrymen.
4. The last Congress of the U. S.—In the hour of difficulty and danger they were weighed in the balance and were found wanting.
5. Thomas Jefferson—a happy and long life to the first patriot, & the first statesman of the age.
6. The Treaty of Ghent—Let us respect it whilst England respects it—let it be a dead letter if she again commences the career of violence and rapine.
7. The Dartmoor Butchery—It must be revenged, if it is not atoned for.
8. The memory of Washington. His name receives no additional lustre from the faction who pretend to admire him—but his virtues will live forever in the grateful recollection of his countrymen.
9. The Heroes of the Revolution—Hallowed be their memory.
10. The memory of those who fell in our second war for independence.
11. The memory of Gen. Charles Scott—He will ever be admired for the republican sincerity of his manners—and the incorruptible integrity of his conduct.
12. The Governor of Kentucky—The hero of two wars for the Independence of his country.
13. General Jackson—The preserver of Louisiana—and the pride of his country.
14. General Brown—who at the battle of Chippewa and Bridgewater blasted the expectations of the enemy—and invigorated the hopes of his country.
15. Napoleon Bonaparte—the people's voice—the only test of legitimacy—They are known or fools who acknowledge any other.
16. The Judiciary—Accursed be that penny wise and pound foolish policy, which keeps talents from the bench and sends its honours begging.
17. Manufactures—Permanent regulations to protect them.
18. Perry & McDonough the heroes of Lakes Erie and Champlain.
19. Genl's Scott M'Comb and Gaines bright military luminaries in the annals of our Country.

FROM DETROIT.

A gentleman from Detroit, who left that place on the 14th June, informs that considerable jealousy exists between the British and Americans in that neighbourhood. The British troops are stationed at Sandwich, and have with them about 500 Indians. Desertions from the British are daily occurring, and have been so frequent as to induce the British commander, Col. James, to offer a reward of fifty-five dollars to the Indians for every scalp taken out of his lines after dark. All communication from the American shore is forbid, on the pretext, that the Americans entice their men to desert; and several Americans who had crossed over, had been arrested, put in close confinement, and after very severe usage sent home. All communication from either side is strictly forbidden.

There are about 1200 British Indians at Herah's island, in the river St. Clair. They had plundered an American citi-

zen of about \$500 worth of property. Col. Butler, at Detroit, had forwarded a remonstrance to Col. James, the British commander, complaining of the aggression. It was disavowed on the part of the British commander, who had forwarded an agent to the Indians to endeavour to get the property restored—the result was not known, when our informant left Detroit. Several strange Indians had been prowling about Detroit, who would give no account of themselves, in consequence of which the American commander had ordered that all Indians of this description, should be immediately arrested, and in case of resistance or an attempt to escape, to be shot.

Mackinaw had not been delivered up by the British, agreeably to treaty, nor had we surrendered Malden. An American vessel had been employed by the British to remove the public property at Mackinaw previous to the surrender of the place. After the property had been put on board the vessel, the Indians, at Mackinaw, who were very numerous, compelled the captain to re-land it; declaring that they would never suffer the place to be delivered up to the Americans.—*Pitts. Mercury.*

A private letter mentions, as one of the reports in circulation in Europe, that the allied powers had required Bonaparte to return to Elba within ten days; and that Bonaparte in answer, said, "he designed that retreat for the residence of the king of Prussia."

Commodore Bainbridge's squadron, we are informed, is nearly ready for sailing on its destination.

Latest From Europe.

LONDON, May 9.

Brussels Papers of the 7th, and Frankfurt and other German Journals, to the 3d inst. were received this afternoon. It will be seen by some of the articles they furnish, that some of the inferior states in Germany have refused to co-operate with the Allies; and that, from some such obstacles we suppose the powers intending to act against France will not be ready to commence hostilities with any thing like effect till the middle of this month. The Russians would not be on the Rhine till that time. Prince Schwartzburg was expected to be on the Rhine about the 1st. He goes first to visit his estate in Bohemia! There is a bulletin from Milan of the war in Italy; but it does not carry the detail of operations farther than the retiring of the Neapolitans to Ancona, where Murat thinks of rallying his troops, and hazarding a new battle.

The following are the chief articles:—
SCHAFFHAUSEN, April 27.
To-day post horses were ordered for Princess Berthier and her suite, but this afternoon they have been countermanded, because the Princess has been arrested in the kingdom of Wurtemberg.

A Bulletin, from Milan of the 19th, states that in the action of the 14th, near Forli, between the Austrian and Neapolitan armies, the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of 3000 killed & 4000 prisoners; Murat's camp equipage was taken. The Neapolitans retired towards Ancona, where it should seem that Murat thinks to rally his army, and venture a new battle. Should he lose he would have no other resource than, if possible to embark, as the mountaineers of Arezzo, who have been ill treated by his troops, are all in arms to intercept his retreat. Murat is said to have twice asked an armistice, and to have promised, as soon as peace should be made with him, to join the Coalition, but all his offers have been rejected.

When general Nugent advanced towards Florence, the Neapolitans in that city desired to capitulate, and wanted to remain for the night in Florence, but this was refused, and they were compelled to march out in the night.

A division of Austrian troops is marching from the Kingdom of Italy to Piedmont, after which, it is said, the General in Chief, Baron Frimont, will follow.

VIENNA, April 25.

Prince Wrede left this city yesterday. In the affairs of Germany, the only ones now unsettled, great activity prevails. To-day there was another sitting of the deputies.—Great progress is expected to be made by the end of the month; we do not, however, hear that any of the lodgings the next month have been given up. The news from Italy is very good; the Neapolitans retreat without stopping.

By the Paris papers of Friday last, which are received, we find that the emperor still continued in that capital, and that all was tranquil in France. The same quiet seems to prevail on the frontiers, though the war cloud darkens deeper and deeper along the extended line of the threatened operations. By the return of Marshal Suchet to Paris, which we see noticed, it may be presumed that the entrance of France by the Alsace side, which that General went to inspect, and which is the most vulnerable point of the French frontiers, is considered in a state of security; and it is certainly so, if the Swiss have resolved, as we are told they have, to preserve their neutrality.

The work of fortification, however, continues to go on with great activity in the interior of France, particularly on the heights around Paris, where there are to be works sufficient to contain 80,000 soldiers as a garrison.

RASTATT, April 14.

The charges imposed upon the inhab-

itants reduced them almost to despair. At Crenzhin the Prussian governor of the middle Rhine invited the inhabitants, by their constituted authorities, to arms, but it was absolutely refused.

ZEALAND, April 5.

The diet of Stockholm is busy with their domestic affairs; the last accounts say nothing of any armaments.

BERN, April 9.

The abbe de Saint Gall has protested against the decisions of the congress.

ROME, April 7.

The people have heard of the emperor at Paris, and that the king of Naples had been directed by him to hold the ecclesiastical estates as they were in 1809. Hence the people have discovered no fear of the Neapolitans, and regarding them as friends, were preparing to receive them.

MARVEDRO, April 4.

We have heard of the arrival of the emperor at Paris. This event has produced a serious effect. The troops ready to embark for South America are counter ordered.

LEIPZIG, April 9.

The Prussians wish to engage the Saxons to take part in the crusade against France. No one consents. All the Saxons know if they are to recover their independence, they must receive it from France. The Prussians have disarmed us. They distrust us. They fear what despair may do, because a people humbled and pushed to extremities always find resources.

CARLSRUHE, April 17.

The expenses that the country on the right bank have to pay are enormous, and must be greater when the allied troops are assembled, and they turn all hearts and hopes to France.—A stupor prevails. In vain attempts are made to excite the people against France and the emperor. Should the French gain any advantages, the whole would be for France.

VENICE, April 4.

Our government hesitates and joins no party.—We are every day expecting some event to put an end to uncertainty.

April 14.

There is a report that the English and Sicilians have disembarked on the coasts of the kingdom of Naples.

HAMBURG, April 21.

The senate has published a very long decree, concerning the measures to prevent French spies, and other suspicious persons, from carrying on dangerous intrigues in the city.

BRUSSELS, April 20.

The prince of Orange has abolished the trial by jury. This measure has displeased all true friends of liberty.

We are sorry to hear, by a thousand reports, unhappily all probably true, that our allies upon the Sambre and the Meuse occasion very heavy complaints. Do they know friends from enemies? Brussels sent last year to the allies a deputation to complain of the soldiery. We beg the ministers to read the memorials sent to Paris from Leige, Kuli, Namur, Dinant, Charleroi, and more particularly from the inhabitants of the country. We demand protection as upon a conquered country. They demand it as justice to a free and independent nation. If foreign soldiers do not know what they owe to personal safety and property, their officers ought to teach them.

By a notice from Hamburg, 11th April, it appears, when the allies renewed the treaty of Chaumont, the envoy of Spain acceded, upon condition that this, his own act should be approved at his own court. The envoy of Sweden declared, before he should accede, he must have instructions from his court. The Prussian authorities at Dresden have issued a proclamation, requiring the Saxons not to express, in any form, their attachment to Napoleon, and it is signed by the governors. This explains what spirit obtains in Saxony.

AUGSBURG, April 17.

The Prussian papers complain that the Danish government has given no orders to form an auxiliary corps.

BARCELONA, April 11.

The party for the constitution, which, in Barcelona, is by much the most numerous and best informed, is entirely for the emperor Napoleon. The priests and monks who fear his influence, are inferior in force. The other party wait only for an opportunity to declare themselves openly. We see on the walls, *Live Napoleon.*

BASLE, April 16.

The public opinion begins to show in Switzerland so favorable to France, that the governments are obliged from the foreign jealousy over them, to increase every precaution. The disposition for neutrality has been expressed in all the chief places of the cantons.

MUNICH, April 12.

In general, generous minds throughout all Germany, revolt at the declaration of the congress of the 13th March, which has been distributed every where. The answer by M. Bragatton is circulated and generally approved.

MADRID, April 9.

The news of the return of Napoleon

to France reached us yesterday. We find it difficult to express the emotions which this event excited. Crowds were assembled in different places.—Many before the gates of the new palace. The people cried, down with the ingratiation! Live the cortes!

PARIS, April 15.

Monsieur the count Miot, councillor of state, has left this some days since for Rochelle, in quality of commissary extraordinary of the government. Monsieur the count Thebaudeau has left this for Dijon, in the same quality.

Letters from Strasburg speak of the speedy departure of many of the members of the electoral college of the department of Paris, to assist in the sittings of the *Chambré de Mai.*

When the emperor presented himself before the people of Lyons, there was not found a single man, who, for two millions, would deliver him to his enemies. When the duke of Angouleme had fled from Dauphiny, he found ten thousand peasants to arrest, gratis, himself, and all his staff. On which side is the national feeling?

Journal de l'Empire.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Of Martinique.—By the Bulwark, the editors of this Gazette are informed, that, on the 4th of June, admiral Durham, in the *WARRIOR*, of 74 guns, with two frigates, and a small fleet of transports, from Barbadoes, took possession of Fort Royal, where the Bourbon flag was hoisted. The French troops were immediately embarked for France, and the last of them sailed about the time the Bulwark left that port. Admiral Durham had with him about 2000 men. The common military duty of the Island was performed by the militia.

It appears, from our former accounts that the news of Bonaparte's return to Paris, induced the French soldiery at Martinique to declare in his favor, and that the governor of the island, in order to secure the place for a Bourbon master, sent to Barbadoes for a British force to come and take possession of the Island.

Of Gaudaloupe.—It was the opinion at Martinique, that similar transactions would immediately take place at Gaudaloupe.

VIENNA, March 31.

They write from the Dardanelles, that by order of the grand seignor they are about constructing two new forts, one on the Asiatic, and the other on the European side, precisely on the spot where the ancient castles of S stos and Abydos stood, and where Xerxes threw the bridge of boats over the straits.—The grand seignor has, it is said, appropriated 365,000 piastres for the construction of these forts, and ordered that there should be a mosque and prison in each of them. Each of these forts will mount 60 pieces of cannon, and have a garrison of 2000 men. He has also ordered to be built of stone, the works which were only of earth when the English fleet forced the passage of the Dardanelles to proceed to Constantinople.

They have received at Constantinople accounts from Cairo, dated the 4th January, announcing that the war undertaken so long ago and carried on with so much obscurity, against the Wechabites, is at last terminated, and that tranquility is re-established in Arabia. All the chiefs of this seditious sect have implored their pardon. The greatest joy prevailed at Cairo on account of the happy issue of a war which has been so expensive.

The whole number of members in the English house of commons is 685; of these, 254 are elected by 5723 votes! no one having so high a number as 200—and many less than 20! Fifty-six (near one-eleventh of the whole) are sent by 364 votes.

THEATRE.

This Evening, the 10th of July, Will be presented a celebrated Drama, in five acts, translated from the German of Kotzebue, called

The Stranger.

The Stranger, . . .	Mr. Collins.
Baron Steinfort, . . .	Jefferson.
Count Winterston, . . .	Ludlow.
Tobias, . . .	
Francis, . . .	
Solomon, . . .	Lucas.
Peter, . . .	Anderson.
Nicholas, . . .	Beale.
Mrs. Haller, . . .	Mrs. Barrett.
Countess Winterston, . . .	Turner.
Charlotte, . . .	Milner.
Song, . . .	Mr. Morgan.

Children in the Wood.
For particulars, see bills of the evening.

Hatters, Look Here!
The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
P. & W. BAIN.

Millwrights

Wanted to hire two or three Journey-men Millwrights, to whom liberal wages will be given apply to
LEXINGTON, July 9 1815 LUKE USHER. 28

Merino Sheep.

Forty to Fifty full blooded Merino Rams and Ewes will be sold at Auction on the 20th July, the day of the Cattle Show at Sanders two and a half miles from Lexington. Gentlemen wishing to Possess this invaluable animal, will do well to attend this sale, the Sheep will be positively sold.
Sanders 6th July, 1815. 28

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer.
Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

Public Sale.

To be sold at Public sale on the Farm of Robert A. Gatewood, 2 miles from Lexington, on the Curds Road on Tuesday the 18th of the present month, a valuable young Stock of Sheep, Cattle of different descriptions; a valuable Yoke of Oxen, and a New Cart, together with a variety of Farming Utensils &c. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.—six months credit, bond and approved security required.
June 8th, 1815. 28

Kentucky Insurance Office.

A dividend of five per cent. for the half year ending this day, will be paid to the Stockholders or to their representatives, on or after the 6th instant.
ABRAM S. BARTON Cashier.
Lexington June 8th 1815. 28

Watches and Silver Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly for sale an extensive assortment of first rate Patent Lever, and Plain Gold and Silver Watches, with a great variety of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Also, manufactures and has on hand a supply of Silver Ware, of the newest and best patterns, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Soup Bowls, Cream Pots, Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. PHILIP GARRETT,
No. 144, Market street, Philadelphia.
July 5. 28-3

Orders left with Tilford, Scott and Trotter, Lexington, Kentucky, will be forwarded and punctually attended to.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-4

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup-Lo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington July 9th, 1815. 28-5

Silver Plating.

The subscriber takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on the plating business in all its various branches, at the old stand, on Main Street, opposite Levi S. Sanders, in Lexington, where he intends keeping a large assortment of Plated Ware always on hand which will be disposed of at the most reduced price for cash, all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
By ICHABOD WOODRUFF. 28-6
LEXINGTON, July 9th, 1815.

Attention!!

The Subscriber offers a Great Bargain in a family of Negroes six in number for Cash or Approved Notes. For terms apply to Joseph I. Lemon or myself living in 14th Street.
THOMAS LEMON.

Charles Cummins

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter, Wig-maker, &c. &c.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public who have so liberally patronized him, that he has returned from Philadelphia and is now ready to attend any Commands in *Propria Persona*, at the same time, assuring them that he has made every exertion to study during his absence the fashions as they rise, and he hopes by a constant attention to the duties of his profession to merit a continuance of their favour.
Lexington, July 9 28-10

New Jewelry, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, a bout four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, or consistant, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also LADIES' BRACELETS, PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece will find it to their advantage to call and view the above articles at their store, on Main street.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 5th, 1815. 28.

Fayette Circuit, Set:—

JUNE TERM, 1815.
Walter Carr, against
Dav. Crenshaw, John T. Hawkins, John Hawkins, Walker Hawkins, Ili Metcalf, L. dda.
Boles, } In Chancery.
Test.

ON motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, leave is given him to amend his bill—which amendment was immediately made and filed. And on his motion it is ordered that Lydial Boles be made a defendant thereto—and he having failed to enter his appearance hereon, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—Therefore, on the motion of this complainant, it is ordered, that until he shall appear here on or before first day of next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession. A Copy.
28 THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

G. Geib
Respectfully informs the public, that he now lives in the House formerly occupied by John T. Mason, on Main cross street, about a mile north of the Court-house.
He purposes taking scholars at his own House, where a few young Ladies can be accommodated with board. And also to attend pupils at their places of residence in Lexington and its vicinity, to teach them the following branches of Music, viz.—Composition, Thoro' Bass Playing, the Piano Forte, the Italian Style of singing and the German Flute, &c.
He flatters himself that his long experience and practice in Music will merit the public patronage.
For terms apply at his House or to the Music Store on Main Street formerly occupied by the Subscriber.
Lexington, May 28, 1815. 22

Notice.
ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF **Williamson & McKinney,**
ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-tf

TO SPINNERS.
Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready combed, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.
LEWIS SANDERS.
November 11, 1814. 45

FOR SALE,
A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street, opposite the new market house. It has a front of 22 feet on Water street, running back half the distance from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer.
11-tf March 13, 1815.

Coffee & Cotton.
6000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
6000 Carolina long staple Cotton,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL.
14th April, 1815. 16-tf

COTTON YARN,
Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES.
Water-street, Lexington. 34

John Norton
Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAIN, WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Chesapeake, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of
MEDICINES.
Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.
47-tf Lexington, November 20.

Richard H. Chinn,
WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette Circuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts. He will particularly attend to the collection of such monies as he may obtain judgments for when requested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lexington. April 3. 61-tf

Elijah Henry & Co.
Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches, in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street. They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes, Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, and in the best manner. They will be always prepared to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for fewer shoes.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Hatters look at this!
The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mrs. Clark's tavern, adjoining the post. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will shew for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.
May 13. 20

A Stocking Hosiery Wanted.
A GOOD WORKMAN, of steady habits, will get constant employment and liberal wages, by applying at the Gazette Office, or to the subscriber opposite Mrs. Russell's new building.
RICHARD K. DOWLING.
April 16, 1815. 16-

Allen & Grant,
Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,
Made at the Penitentiary, to be had (wholesale or retail) of
DANL. BRADFORD.
Lexington, May 8, 1815. 1f

Notice.
As the subscriber intends to go or send to Philadelphia about the first day of July next, those indebted to him, either by bond, note or book-account, will please make use of the present notice by calling at his store and discharging their respective dues previous to that day. Those failing to do it, will find their debts lodged with suitable officers for collection.
May 10. Wm. LEAVY. 20

Just Received
Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here. Also a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS. A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK. Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-REY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel. Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive. Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.
N. BURROWS.
Mulberry-street, April 5. 49-tf

DAVID TODD has recommended the practice of Law, and will punctually attend the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. His office is three doors below Frazer's corner to wards Water Street.
Those indebted to him on Store accounts, are requested to call and settle them, in a few days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr. Thos. Worland.
12-tf March 18, 1815.

Blank bills of Lading,
For Sale at this Office.

CASH
Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.
MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.
May 9, 1815.

UNITED STATES APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.
ALBANY, March 31.

SURGEONS and mates or other officers attached to the United States or state's service, or all other persons holding hospital supplies of any description whatever, belonging to the United States army, are hereby requested to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my assistants on the following stations, viz.—Burlington, Vt. Williamsville and Brownsville, N. Y. Boston, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S. C. and New-Orleans. Each article of Medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicines and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding and equipments, not immediately wanted, must be forthwith returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories: receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor from further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, will be paid by the Quarter-master's department, such account being previously certified by myself or either of my assistants.
FRANCIS LE BARON,
U. S. Apothecary General.
The Printers employed to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the Quarter-master general's department for payment.
April 19. 24—6t.

Penitentiary Nails.
Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails, made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold wholesale, at the Frankfurt Prices, with the addition of carriage. 24-tf Lexington, June 12.

Mr. Green
Bids leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that early in the month of July he will commence giving Lessons on the Piano Forte; those ladies and gentlemen who employ him, may rest assured of his best endeavors to merit their approbation. 24 June 12.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,
HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.
A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.
Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.
32-tf August 8, 1814.

Notice.
All those indebted to the subscribers either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle them off, by the 10th July, as one of the firm intends starting to the eastward, about that time. 24-6 ELLIS & MORROW.

Lost,
On Saturday, the 20th May, in Lexington, several small Bank Notes, to the amount of \$17 1-2 wrapped in a piece of brown paper. Any person who may have found the same, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber, living near Nashvilleville. 24 WILLIAM KENEDY.

Removal.
I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleaned, and the blue dye carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chap and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.
THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linens and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24-tf

WOODFORD CIRCUIT, Set June Term 1815: IN CHANCERY.
Zachariah Dozier, Complainant, against

Ann Lucas, John Burbridge, Elizabeth Stapp, James Stapp and Sally his wife, Wm. Burbridge, Jeremiah Burbridge, Samuel Simpson and Franky his wife, Benjamin Bowmar and Polly his wife, Micajah Kreal and Milly his wife, and Elijah Burbridge, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Burbridge deceased.
This day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ann Lucas is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and that she hath failed to enter her appearance herein according to law and the rules of this Court. It is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this Court, and answer the complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for confessed, against her and it is further ordered, that a copy of this Order be inserted in some authorised News-Paper, published in this Commonwealth for eight weeks successively.
A copy attests JOHN McKINNY, c w c
June 12 24

SUGAR.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.
B. BLOUNT.
Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-tf

All kinds of CONSTABLES BLANKS, SHERIFFS DO. Blank Deeds.
For sale at this Office.

George Shannon,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.
January 2, 1815.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.
I. & E. WOODRUFF,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.
THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of
Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.
ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tonges, Door Knockers, &c.
Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.
CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Still Casts, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
They have just received an extensive assortment of
Saddlery, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.
The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.
Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

COTTON.
FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by
E. W. CRAIG.
January 20, 1815. 4-

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

Cash Wanted.
FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and real estate given as security. Refer to
DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.
Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-tf

Hand and Machine Cards.
THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for sticking all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also MLCHESE CARDS, FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.
TIMOTHY WHITEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company, No. 133, Pearl-street.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.
COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacturer at
LEWIS SANDERS, Lexington.
March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

Notice.
The stock-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Co. are requested to attend the half yearly meeting, which will be held at their office, in Lexington, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the first day of July next. By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN L. MARTIN, clk.
Ky. In. Co. 23
Kentucky Insurance Office, June 3d.

First and Last Notice.
The subscriber wishes all those indebted to him to come forward and pay off the old score, as he intends to go or send to the eastward, by the 15th July next. Those who will not avail themselves of the present notice, may expect to find their accounts &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection.
JOSEPH I. LEMON.
June 3d, 1815. 23

Wool Carding.
Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Strayed or Stolen.
From my pasture, on Saturday night last, I likely Bay Horse, nine years old, branded on the buttock with an L, a little dished faced, with a fine eye, scar on the top of his head, remarkable small foot, I will give a hundred dollars for the horse and thief, or 20 dollars for the horse alone.
ELIJAH CARTMELL.
May 25. 22-3

The Great Question Examined.
Persons holding subscription papers to the above work, are earnestly solicited to forward them to this office, that the work may immediately be put to press.

Last Notice.
Intend starting to Philadelphia on the first day of July those indebted to me, will be pleased to call and close these accounts, or pay off their notes due to me, before that period; further indulgence cannot be given without much inconvenience. Those who fail to comply with this request must expect their accounts or notes to be placed in the hands of some collector, for the purpose of settlement.
20-4t Wm. GRIMPS, Jr.

FOR SALE,
THE Three Store BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the State house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.
TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Wilgus and Clarke, in the Columbian Inn, WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorised to adjust all debts due to and from said firm, as no indulgence will be given; and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to make them.
ASA WILGUS.
February 18. 8-tf

J. C. Breckinridge,
HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maceoun's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-tf Oct.

Loaf Sugar,
OF PRIME QUALITY,
and will sell the same at 59 cents per pound.
BARTH. BLOUNT.
January 28, 1815. 5-tf

Portrait Painting.
MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap-side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day. 40-tf

The Subscriber
WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF
PLANK AND SCANTLING,
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;
For which a liberal price will be given.
R. B. SPALDING.
N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey men House Joiners, of steady habits.
R. B. S.
Lex. January 3, 1815. 3—

Columbian Inn.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUMBIAN INN, having purchased out the interest of Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE therein.—The situation of this house is known to be the most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern, being near the centre of the town and immediately opposite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east side of the Court-house. The subscriber has increased the number of his beds and servants in and about his house—His table shall be furnished with every thing that the markets afford, and his bar shall always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large and commodious, capable of holding upwards of one hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced ostlers. Those who please to favour the subscriber with their custom, may rely on every attention being paid to them, to make them as comfortable as possible.
ASA WILGUS.
February 18. 3-tf

Bank Notes,
Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by McCALL, GAINES & Co. for all debts due there. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-tf

LEXINGTON PORTER & ALE BREWERY.
The subscriber will have on delivery in a few days, ALE and PORTER in bottles. Having made arrangements with the Glass-works at Maysville for an extensive supply of bottles, he is enabled to execute orders which may be sent from the country.
JOHN COLEMAN.
Lexington, May 10. 20

Coach and Harness Making.
ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL,
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-4

BOARDING SCHOOL For Young Ladies
Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommencing her School on Monday, the 27th inst.
Terms as usual.
March 11, 1815.

HERAN & MAXWELL HATTERS,
CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

CONFECTIONER.
JOHN D. DUNCAN,
HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.
Country merchants will be supplied with CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS, SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITIES,
And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.
N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.
February 20. 8

Take Notice.
STRAYED or STOLEN from the stable of James Eades, in Lexington, on Monday night, the first of May, 1815, a handsome Gray Horse, between 6 and 7 years old, shed all round, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, E.S.—he was bought out of a drove that came from Cumberland—perhaps, if not stolen, has made towards that place.—Any person taking up said horse, and bringing him to me, shall be well Rewarded for their trouble.
THOMAS C. EADES.
Lexington, 19th May, 1815. 24-tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.
JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.
Sept. 19. 38
N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY

For Sale
A TRACT OF LAND,
CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthia, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of
JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

The Co-partnership
Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULING BUSINESS
in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz.: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.
Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.
HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

Plastering & Stoco-ork.
ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,
[From Charleston, South Carolina]
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering, Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street.
ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11-tf

White Lead Manufactory.
THE President and Directors of the Lexington White Lead Manufacturing Company, have the pleasure of informing the public, that the works of the Company are in complete and successful operation in the manufacturing of Dry White Lead, which they warrant unmixt with Whiting, or any other substance whatever, and pledge themselves that the quality in every respect is, and shall continue to be, superior to any imported from Europe. They also will in a few weeks be prepared to manufacture White Lead ground in Oil, Red Lead, Litharge, Patent Yellow, and Sugar of Lead.—From the abilities of Mr. Turner, their manager, in every branch of the business, the Company feel confident of being able to supercede the necessity of the importation from abroad of those articles.—Orders from the Western, Southern, and Eastern Merchants, are respectfully invited.
B. METCALFE,
Agent for the Company.
Lexington, April 26, 1815. 18-8

James Garrison,
[From Philadelphia]
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Main street, opposite to the Branch Bank, Lexington,
Respectfully informs the public, that he has served a regular term at the above business, and flatters himself that by a strict attention and constant supply of the best Medicines, to merit a portion of public patronage.
Among his leading articles are,

Gum Opium	Camomile Flowers
Campbor	Emery
Arabic	Cinnamon
Assafoetida,	Juniper Berries
Spanish Flies	Tartar Emetic
Jalap	Ipecca
Calamel Pp.	Aloes
Rhubarb Root	Gentian Root
Powder	Orange Peel
Magnesia	Glue
Liquorice Ball	Red Precipitate
Refined	White ditto
Root	Glaub. Salts
	Rochell do
	Castor Oil
	Sweet Oil, &c.
	Sugar Lead
Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.	
British Oil	Essence Peppermint
Steer's Opodeldoc	Turlington's Balsam
Bateman's Drops	Eye Water
Harlem Oil	Lee's Billious Pills
Worm Oil	Anderson's Pills
Worm Tea	Hooper's Pills, &c.
Stoughton's Bitters	
Dye Stuffs.	
Fustic	Aranetta
Lagwood	Turmeric
Madder	Copperas
Oil Vitriol	Allum
Blue Vitriol	Aqua Fortis, &c.
Red Wood	
Colours.	
Lamp Black	Pat Green
Ivory Black	do Yellow
Prussian Blue, No 1.	Verdigrise
do do No 2.	Rose Pink
King's Yellow	Gum Copal, &c.
Vermillion	

In addition to the above, he has just received, 300 lb. Oil Vitriol, 100 lb. Aqua Fortis, with a general Assortment of Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Country Physicians and Merchants can be supplied with the above Medicines, on the most reasonable terms.
Also for sale, 19 barrels TANNER'S OIL, of a superior quality.—May 22. 22